UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING

B H U T A N

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Bhutan for the period 1972-1976

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KINGDOM OF BHUTAN

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

FOR 1972 - 1976

I. BRIEF STATEMENT OF CURRENT OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

1. Bhutan's economic and social development is still in its incipient stages. Since the early 1960's work has been in progress to establish a basic infrastructure for the social and economic development of the country. The Government will continue to emphasize the development of roads, telecommunications and power to create the basic conditions upon which to build. At the same time, the Government is striving to develop its productive resources. Thus, programmes are being pursued in regard to human resources (health and education), agriculture and industry.

2. The specific overall objectives of the current (third) Five-Year Plan are:

i) Expansion of the agricultural production through intensive methods of cultivation, use of high yielding varieties of seeds, improved irrigation facilities, etc;

ii) Setting up Co-operative Marketing Societies to eliminate middlemen and ensure fair prices to the farmers for their produce;

iii) Co-ordinated and concerted development of selected areas so that people feel the necessary impact of planning and development and thereby also rectifying existing regional imbalances to the extent possible;

iv) Improvement and upgrading of the local livestock by distributing good breeds of cattle, pigs, birds, etc., and extension of veterinary facilities all over the country;

v) Continued development of the infrastructural facilities like construction of roads, bridges, power supply, etc., for rapid economic growth;

vi) Acceleration of the pace of industrial development through setting up of small-scale industries, medium industries, industrial estates and also providing incentive to private parties for establishing demand/resource based industries;

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vii) Improvement of education facilities with emphasis on quality rather than on quantity;

viii) Provision of medical and health services with a view to extending them to more people, especially those living in interior regions;

ix) Providing special amenities in the Capital Town of Thimphu and develop it in a planned integrated manner;

x) Protection and preservation of ancient monuments.

II. RELATIONSHIP OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME TO OTHER SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

3. Bhutan receives assistance from India in all fields, as well as from the Colombo Plan donor countries and Switzerland. The programme proposed for UNDP assistance has been developed in the light of the activities of these other donors.

III. PROGRAMMING METHODOLOGY

4. Soon after Bhutan became a member of the UN in late 1971, a first UNDP reconnaissance mission, consisting of the Resident Representative, UNDP, India, who also is responsible for UNDP activities in Bhutan, accompanied by an Assistant Resident Representative, visited Bhutan for some two weeks in March/April 1972. Most of the general considerations which would be involved in UNDP assistance to Bhutan were thoroughly explained and discussed. Preliminary discussions were held both with the ministers and officials of the Government, and in greater detail with the heads of the development departments, exploring what specific assistance Bhutan would wish to receive from UNDP. The report of this mission was filed in May 1972 and circulated to the UNDP and all related UN Agencies.

5. During the first mission, Bhutan was asked to reduce to writing specific project requests and a total of ten requests were sent to UNDP from April 1972 through January 1973.

6. On 21 February 1973, necessary basic agreements between Bhutan and UNDP were formally signed in New Delhi by the Representative of Bhutan to India on behalf of his Government and by the Resident Representative, UNDP, India, on behalf of UNDP.

7. The Government's specific requests were circulated, depending on the substance of each, to those UN participating agencies which seemed most competent to handle them. On the basis of proposals and agency comments, UNDP decided that a second mission to Bhutan would be necessary in order to clarify the requests and prepare them for approval. The second mission, which was led by the Resident Representative, was, accordingly, composed of representatives of the concerned UN Specialized Agencies. It was in Bhutan between 17 and 31 March 1973. As a result of its efforts, project documents were prepared for UNDP approval.

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8. On the basis of these project documents which, in effect, constituted the Bhutan Country Programme, this formal document was prepared for presentation to the Governing Council in consultation, as appropriate, with the concerned agencies.

BASIC INFORMATION

9. Bhutan is a landlocked Himalayan kingdom situated between China and India. It has an area of some 18,000 square miles, extending 90 miles from north to south and 190 miles from east to west.

10. Geographically, Bhutan is divided into three main zones: the high mountains of the North rising to 24,000 feet; the Central region with valleys used for pasturing cattle and yaks, at heights between 5,000 and 9,000 feet; and the southern foothills, densely forested in its higher regions; and thin strip of plains rising from 200 feet. The climate varies from subtropical through temperate to alpine.

11. Bhutan's population was estimated in 1971 at 1.1 million, and is increasing although, with a density of 61 per square mile, it poses no serious problem as yet. On the contrary, there is a population shortage, in terms of labour required for a developing economy.

ECONOMY

12. The economy and development programme of Bhutan have so far been heavily dependent on Indian technical and financial assistance. The first two development plans of Bhutan were entirely financed by grants received from the Government of India. Moreover, the level of domestic budgeted revenues in Bhutan does not enable the Government to meet fully its ordinar administrative expenses. A substantial portion of these are financed from Indian sources in a grant form, e.g. in 1972-1973 from total Government revenues of Rs. 40.14 million, Rs. 18.65 million (46 per cent) came from the Indian Government.

13. During the Third Five-Year Development Plan (1971-76), Bhutan's budgetary position has been under increased pressures. This is mainly due to (a) the decreased ratio between the external and domestic sources of finance (90 per cent of development expenditures will now be financed by India whereas, during the first two plans, these expenditures were entirely financed by India), and (b) some of India's assistance will now be in loan form.

14. Until recently, Bhutan's economy was barter-based. Taxes, collected only in kind in the past, are now payable in cash. The principal unit of currency is the Indian rupee, which is used both internally and for trade with India, which is Bhutan's major trading partner. The majority of Bhutan's earnings of foreign exchange come from the sale of postage stamps which bring in about $60,000 annually. Imports of agricultural and industrial commodities amount to some $1.4 million annually. Data are not available on the value of the country's exports; however, the total is small.

15. Bhutan's economy is mainly agricultural and pastoral in nature, employing an estimated 90 per cent of the population. The main crops are rice, wheat and barley which, together with milk and butter from yaks, provide a largely sufficient diet. The country is virtually self-sufficient in food. Fruits and vegetables also are grown which, together with timber, are exported to some extent. There is very little industry. Timber extraction is the most important industry, both for domestic use and for export to India. There are a few industrial plants in the organized sector, including one for fruit preservation, one for nuts and bolts, two distilleries, a match factory, a textile factory and several sawmills. Handicrafts include wood-carving, paper-making, jewellery and metal-work. Loin-loom weaving is a common activity in most homes in Eastern Bhutan providing clothing for the family and often a small marketable surplus.

16. About 70 per cent of Bhutan is covered with forests, making timber one of the country's most valuable natural resources. Gypsum, graphite, limestone, dolomite, lead and zinc have also been discovered and are being tested with a view to exploitation. Bhutan has sizeable hydropower resources, in the form of turbulent rivers, some of which have begun to be harnessed.

17. Bhutan's infrastructure is still in its incipient stage. Major roads total approximately 1,700 kms covering only limited parts of the country. Telecommunications facilities are also extremely limited. There are only three open-wire line systems running north-south, each in a separate valley. No direct telecommunications links exist within the country between east and west. Finally, electric power came to Bhutan only in 1968. Although efforts are being made to harness rivers through hydel projects, power is still only available in certain areas. Estimated generating power (excluding standby) is 4,500 kw, although some areas are connected to Indian grids.

18. As noted, population growth is thought to be accelerating, although there is no population problem as yet. The increase is due mainly to successful anti-malarial and other health campaigns. Nevertheless, there are still serious problems with such diseases as tuberculosis and leprosy. Infant mortality is still relatively high. A number of hospitals and clinics are functioning, although there are only some twenty doctors in the country, all but three of whom are non-Bhutanese. Other types of health personnel are also in short supply.

19. Education in Bhutan is completely free. There are 69 primary schools, 1 nursery school, 13 junior high schools, 5 central schools, 3 public schools and 2 technical schools. There are more than 15,000 students. Of the teachers 265 are Bhutanese and 302 non-Bhutanese.

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SECTION II DESCRIPTION OF SECTORAL NEEDS PROPOSED TO BE MET WITH UNDP ASSISTANCE

INFRASTRUCTURE

General

20. Bhutan's development programme started barely ten years ago: basic facilities and capabilities are still far from adequate. On the public administration side, there is a serious lack of trained Bhutanese, especially at the higher levels, e.g. the Directors of most important sectoral departments are non-Bhutanese. At lower levels, non-Bhutanese serve as Deputy and Assistant Directors, engineers, doctors, nurses, educators, draughtsmen, stenographers, etc. A start has only recently been made on collecting reliable statistics upon which to base planning. The lack of feeder roads and adequate road transport are recognized as severe bottlenecks to development. Air transport capabilities are minimal. Telecommunication services, essential in a mountainous country, are inadequate in general, and virtually non-existent on a national basis between various parts of the country. Despite the existence of major hydropower resources, power generation facilities are few. A postal system exists, as does an embryonic monetary and banking system.

21. The Government is aware of the degree to which basic infrastructure is lacking and acts as a bar to economic and social development. It has begun to take steps to overcome the deficiencies. Thus, the first two five-year development plans (1961-1971) concentrated on building up infrastructure. The present plan also includes infrastructure as a high priority development target. Within this framework, UNDP assistance is being requested to help strengthen various infrastructural elements.

Sub-Sector: Telecommunications

22. In a mountainous country such as Bhutan, the existence of an efficient telecommunication network is an indispensable component of the basic infrastructural facilities essential for the country's future development.

23. At the present time, there are three open-wire line telephone systems running north-south in three separate valleys linking main centres. However, within the country there is no link between these lines to interconnect the Western, Central and Eastern zones of the country. Moreover, such facilities as do exist are inadequate for the expanding needs of the country.

24. Even with a telephone system, however, many important centres are too remote from the principal lines to be served. Those localities are served by an H.F. Radio network, which also serves the important purpose of communicating rainfall and flood control information to India. However, presently available equipment is some twenty-five years old and completely worn out; there is no possibility to obtain spare parts. Furthermore, the design of that equipment is inadequate to meet current relevant international standards.

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Establishment of a Telecommunication Link - Thimphu-Tongsa-Tashigang including Survey

25. In the above context the Government of Bhutan's request for UNDP assistance includes the establishment of a multiplex radio-telephone network connecting main centres of the country with each other as well as with the international telecommunication system. This network will, for the first time, provide Bhutan with an internal east-west telecommunications link, and tie together the three existing north-south lines. UNDP assistance is proposed to consist of expert services ($17,500), fellowships ($7,400) and equipment ($510,500).

Modernization of H.F. Radio Network

26. There are many settlements in Bhutan which are not located near the existing telecommunication network and therefore cannot use it. Moreover, due to the mountainous areas where they are located, conventional communication lines by land prove to be not feasible or non-existent. This equipment, moreover, is "double side band" the use of which, by international agreement, should have been abandoned since January 1970. Therefore, there is a need to replace it with modern equipment. This project is aimed to provide the eighteen (18) existing stations with a modern system required by international regulations. UNDP assistance, consisting of experts ($12,500) subcontract for equipment installation ($12,000), training ($3,800) and equipment ($223,000) is requested.

Sub-sector: Postal Services

27. Postal services were established in Bhutan in 1962. The number of postal establishments has since grown to 32 post offices and 10 sub-offices, which act as small agencies. A total of 287 persons are employed in this service, many of them trained in India and other Colombo Plan countries. Strong efforts are being made to increase the number of small agencies and ensure more regular postal service to the interior areas of the country. However, this effort is being hampered by the lack of trained and experienced personnel in the postal service operations. Therefore, an increased recruitment need of technical and qualified personnel is strongly recognized. This project is directed to expanding and improving the existing postal services by providing an adequate programme of training in related fields such as postal administration and operation. UNDP assistance is requested to provide fellowships in various fields of postal administration ($46,150) and equipment ($7,000).

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Sub-sector: Transporation

Mechanization of Road Works

28. Adequate road transport facilities are essential for economic and social development. Some 1,300 kms of major roads have already been constructed despite Bhutan's difficult mountainous terrain. The Public Works Department of the Ministry of Development is assigned the task of road construction throughout the country at a rate of 40 km per year, composed of small construction projects averaging 5-10 km, in order to connect isolated areas to the existing main road network. Although the majority of road development projects are labour-intensive, the use of some heavy equipment is necessary for such operations as (a) deep formation cutting, where large quantities of earth cannot be excavated and transported by hand, and (b) rock excavation, where large quantities of drilling are required to support modern vehicular traffic. Sufficient equipment for these purposes is not available in Bhutan. UNDP assistance is sought for the provision of expertise ($23,750) and equipment ($758,250) in order to provide the Public Works Department with a sufficient equipment pool to carry out its road construction assignment.

Technical Assistance to the Automobile Repair Workshop Department

29. There are in Bhutan today some 1,100 motor vehicles using the roads. As road capacity increases and economic expansion takes place, there will also be a concomitant expansion in automobile, truck, bus and other motorized traffic. The expansion of road traffic will require the provision of adequate vehicle service and maintenance facilities. In order to become more self-sufficient in this respect, the Government has decided to expand two existing repair shops and establish two new ones with UNDP assistance. It is proposed that UNDP provide expertise ($65,000), training for mechanics ($38,000) and equipment ($204,000) in order both to equip the workshops and to upgrade local skills in this field.

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HUMAN RESOURCES

Sub-sector: Health

General

30. For health purposes Bhutan is divided into seven zones with hospitals established in four of them. Thirty-six dispensaries have also been set up throughout the country. There are some twenty doctors in Bhutan of whom all but three are non-Bhutanese; health personnel generally are in short supply. In addition to these basic health facilities there are four leprosy colonies run by missionary organizations; the incidence of leprosy is relatively high in Bhutan.

31. A malaria eradication programme has been underway for several years and has now reached the control stage. (Traditionally, the malarial foothills and plains were a major discouragement to contact with the world south of Bhutan.) Vaccination against smallpox was introduced in the early 1960's and coverage is good. There appears to be an increasing incidence of T.B: a BCG vaccination programme has been taken up, but the infectious cases have yet to be treated effectively.

Strengthening of Health Services

32. A basic health infrastructure has been established in Bhutan but there is a felt need for upgrading the quality of the health services provided and for increasing the outreach of health services. In particular, an integrated programme of public health will be established with the emphasis on preventive medicine. In this respect, efforts will be intensified to combat the incidence of T.B. UNDP assistance of approximately $250,000 will be sought, in conjunction with possible UNICEF assistance in the same field, to improve general health services with emphasis on preventive medicine, particularly with regard to T.B.

Sub-sector: Education

33. There are no statistics available on literacy in Bhutan. However, for development activities - for which a knowledge of English is necessary - many executives, Government administrators, technicians, clerical workers, etc., are non-Bhutanese. The Government wishes to replace these personnel as soon as possible with its own nationals. It, therefore, gives highest priority to the improvement of education in the country, allocating about 20 per cent of its national expenditures to this field.

34. Education at all levels is provided free by the State including meals, uniforms, books and medical facilities. The medium of instruction is English, from the primary levels on. The educational structure consists of 69 primary schools (Grades I to V) with 168 Bhutanese and 113 non-Bhutanese teachers, 1 nursery school with 1 Bhutanese and 3 non-Bhutanese teachers, 13 Junior High Schools (Grade I to VII) with 50 Bhutanese and 71 non-Bhutanese, 5 central schools (Grade I to XI) with 26 Bhutanese and 62 non-Bhutanese

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teachers, 3 public schools (Grades I to XI), with 13 Bhutanese and 34 non-Bhutanese teachers and 2 technical schools, with 7 Bhutanese and 19 non-Bhutanese teachers.

Teacher Development Centres

35. One of the Government's highest priorities in this field is the recruitment and training of Bhutanese teachers. The estimated deficit of such teachers is projected to be about 231 in 1976.

36. UNDP is being requested to assist in fulfilling the objective of training pre-service and in-service teachers at the Teacher Training Institute at Samchi, and two public schools located in Thimphu, the capital, and Kanglung in eastern Bhutan in (a) strengthening of English language capability and (b) improving methods of teaching and pedagogical practices. UNDP assistance consisting of experts ($130,000), training ($14,700) and equipment ($103,000) is requested for this purpose.

Royal Bhutan Polytechnic (Deothang, Vocational Training)
Don Bosco Technical School (Phuntsholing, Vocational Training)

37. Bhutan's needs for technically trained personnel at all levels are far from being met. There is now only the technical school for Bhutanese, the Don Bosco Technical School, producing trained personnel at the tradesman/craftsman level. The Government accords high priority to achieving a position to meet its expanding trained manpower needs with its own nationals. A Manpower Committee has been established to review regularly manpower needs and to coordinate with the education authorities. UNDP assistance has been requested in the establishment of a Polytechnic to provide training at the diploma (engineering) level, and to strengthen the capabilities of the Don Bosco Technical School. Assistance to these two institutions will be in the form of essential training, equipment and advice on the selection, installation and maintenance of the equipment. Specifically, for the Don Bosco School, assistance is being requested for experts ($32,500) and equipment ($153,000), and for the Polytechnic, for experts ($32,500) and equipment ($123,000).

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AGRICULTURE

General

38. Agriculture is the predominant sector of Bhutan's economy, absorbing about 90 per cent of the total population, which is engaged in land cultivation and animal husbandry. Although the country's soil is fertile, land available for cultivation is very limited - about 70 per cent of the total area of Bhutan is covered by forests. Moreover, due to the lack of transport facilities, on the one hand, and absence of equipment on the other, all the available cultivable land is not cultivated and the level of land productivity is low. Finally, the mountain valleys in which most agriculture is concentrated, are fertile and well watered, but the mountains themselves act as barriers against precipitation so that the protected slopes on the leeward side receive less rainfall than those on the opposite side. Farms are located in river valleys and on the adjoining slopes of the mountains, with fields laid out in a series of terraces. Bhutan's main crops are rice, grown in elevations up to 7,500 feet; barley is grown up to 8,000 feet and wheat to 9,000 feet. Temperate fruits and vegetables are becoming increasingly popular and their cultivation is encouraged by the Government.

39. Animal husbandry is a widespread occupation in Bhutan. Most farmers keep livestock such as buffalo (in the south) and cattle at lower altitudes and yaks at higher. Farmers whose occupation in animal husbandry is more important than land cultivation, live almost entirely in the northern mountains where they use the alpine pastures for grazing in the summer months, driving cattle and sheep up to 14,000 feet and yaks to even higher elevations.

40. Bhutan is well endowed with rivers and it is believed that fisheries can be developed as a new economic activity and also for the improvement of the diet.

41. Forests are extensive, covering some 70 per cent of Bhutan's area. It is estimated that roughly half are tropical and sub-tropical mixed hardwoods, and half coniferous. Logging has not been extensive, although an increasing volume is being logged from the southern forests for export to India. In the coniferous areas, logging has been sparse, to supply only local needs. Main deterrents to greater exploitation of the forests have been the absence of roads, lack of an export-oriented industry and lack of trained labour. There is now, however, an increasing volume of road construction in forest areas, and training is being undertaken.

National Sheep and Yak Development

42. The alpine pastures in Bhutan cover an estimated area of 3,000 sq. km. Sheep and Yak husbandry is the most important occupation of the people living in these areas, mainly the economically weaker section of the country's population. The northern region is one of the main centres of the wool cottage industry which converts the wool into cloth, rugs or other woolen material. These wool products are in great demand in the

country as well as in India. The wool cottage industry obtained a considerable part of its carpet wool requirements from Tibet until closure of the Tibet border. Locally produced wool is not enough to meet the increasing demands of cottage industry and Australian wool, received on a grant basis, makes up the deficit. Preliminary surveys indicate that the present estimated production of wool can be expanded through the development of the sheep industry. The indigenous sheep has a good potential for producing high quality carpet wool with a carefully designed breeding programme based on selection within the indigenous breeds. Such a breeding programme based on indigenous animals should result in an appreciable impact within a short period.

43. Development of the sheep industry will provide more wool and mutton while the development of the Yak industry will increase milk and beef production. Thus the project will not only increase the availability of wool but will also provide additional animal protein production.

44. UNDP assistance is being requested to aid in the establishment of a national sheep and yak development programme. UNDP is requested to provide expertise ($220,000), training ($21,400) and equipment ($187,600).

Forestry Development

45. Forests constitute Bhutan's major natural resource, but have been only very partially exploited. There is, at the same time, a rapidly increasing demand for wood, both for domestic use and export. Along with the ongoing programmes of road construction and training of forestry personnel, it is necessary to have forest development plans, and to introduce a degree of mechanization if Bhutan's forests are to be most efficiently and effectively exploited and proper conservation practices to be adopted. UNDP assistance is being requested in both these fields, as follows: expertise ($82,500), training ($8,400), equipment ($83,500).

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INDUSTRY

General

46. There is very little industry. Timber extraction is the most important industry, both for domestic use and for export to India. There are a few industrial plants in the organized sector, including one for fruit preservation, one for nuts and bolts, two distilleries, a match factory, a textile factory and several sawmills. Handicrafts include wood-carving, paper-making, jewellery and metal-work. Loin-loom weaving is a common activity in most homes in Eastern Bhutan providing clothing for the family and often a small marketable surplus.

Feasibility and Project Report for a Cement Plant

47. Bhutan's development programme, initiated in 1961 included intensive road construction and the provision of social service facilities such as school buildings and hospitals. These activities created an increased demand for construction materials, especially cement. There are no cement production facilities in the country, with the result that the entire demand must be met by imports, which must be trucked in. However, the mountainous nature of the country and the difficulty of transportation result in high costs. In the case of cement, which is imported from India, transportation cost adds almost 50 per cent to the sale price. Moreover, the supply is irregular due to India's own shortage of cement. This high cost inevitably affects the cost of construction and makes heavy demands on the limited investment resources of Bhutan. Preliminary geological investigations show that abundant quantities of cement-grade limestone exist in the Paro valley. Existing demand for cement in Western Bhutan is about 50 tons per day and is expected to increase as development proceeds. Therefore, the Government of Bhutan believes that there is enough justification for the establishment in Paro, of a small cement plant to meet its requirements in western part of the country. UNDP assistance is requested to assist with a feasibility study on the establishment of a 100 ton/day cement plant in Paro and to assist the Government in its negotiations to obtain it. The cost for this study would be $30,000.

[illegible]

ANNEXURE I

Country: [illegible]

Estimated Total Government Inputs (1972-1976) - Rs.16,672,819 — Estimated Total [illegible] Inputs (1972-1976) - $2,500,000

Estimated Total Government Inputs (IDP period and beyond) - Rs. 16,800,194							GRAND TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR	GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL IDP PERIOD	[illegible] (IDP period and beyond) : $ 2,691,200					
1972	1973	1974	1975 (in Rupees)	1976	1977	1978					1972	1973 (in $ U.S. Dollars)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
								Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE									
							350,000	A. Telecommunication	201,000	201,000							
-	134,000	519,000	353,000	3,000	-	-	851,000	1. Establishment of Tele-communication Links	559,000	559,000	-	-	9,000	148,000	382,333	-	-
-	-	12,000	36,200	-	-	-	48,000	2. Rehabilitation H.F.Radio Network	342,200	342,000	-	-	6,200	226,000	-	-	-
							2,866,194	B. Public Works and Services	277,130	265,200							
-	10,200	13,200	16,000	-	-	-	40,200	1. Improvement of Postal Services 1/	53,130	53,130	-	14,600	16,000	21,000	-	-	-
-	-	1,851,202	488,002	375,000	-	-	2,824,204	2. Assistance to Automobile Repair Workshops Dept. 1/	320,000	212,100	-	-	106,102	84,100	21,000	107,000	-
-	144,000	2,466,102	775,402	378,000	-	-	3,775,394	Sub-Total INFRASTRUCTURE	1,155,000	1,047,100		14,600	138,000	480,000	382,000	107,000	-
								Sector: AGRICULTURE									
							429,000	A. Agricultural Reserves	104,000	104,000							
-	46,000	263,000	110,000	-	-	-	429,000	1. Forestry Development 1/	104,000	104,000	-	21,000	132,000	29,000	-	-	-
							2,472,200	B. Livestock	460,000	417,000							
-	-	1,585,925	275,075	303,625	307,575	-	2,472,200	1. Sheep and Yak Development 1/	460,000	417,000	-	-	237,000	111,700	60,000	43,000	-
-	46,000	1,848,925	384,375	303,625	307,575	-	2,902,000	Sub-Total AGRICULTURE	644,000	601,000	-	21,000	370,000	141,500	60,000	43,000	-
								Sector: HUMAN RESOURCES									
							2,687,140	A. Health	259,000	259,000							
-	-	1,448,240	771,000	427,900	-	-	2,687,140	1. Strengthening of Health Services	259,000	259,000	-	-	52,000	100,000	100,000	-	-
							7,595,300	B. Education	502,500	502,500							
-	83,200	76,300	35,200	15,000	-	-	211,300	1. Teacher Development Centres	242,500	242,500	-	1,500	226,700	6,100	7,200	-	-
-	1,997,000	1,594,000	1,100,000	-	-	-	3,000,000	2. Royal Thatan Polytechnic 1/	102,000	102,000	-	3,000	100,000	40,000	-	-	-
-	1,531,000	1,225,000	628,000	-	-	-	3,384,000	3. Ha Dunce Technical School 1/	110,000	110,000	-	3,000	102,000	10,000	-	-	-
-	2,711,200	4,343,500	2,743,200	484,500	-	-	10,292,400	Sub-Total HUMAN RESOURCES	642,500	642,500	-	7,500	353,700	173,100	107,200	-	-
							10,000	Sector: INDUSTRY	10,000	10,000							
-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	1. Cement Plant	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	Sub-Total INDUSTRY	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,912,000	8,000,317	3,002,977	1,176,725	307,575	-	16,900,194	TOTAL: ALL SECTORS	2,671,500	2,530,600	-	73,000	1,062,000	824,600	550,200	150,000	-

1/ Approved/Ongoing projects

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH TENTATIVE TIMETABLE

FOR PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

(xxx tentative period for implementation)
(—— Preparatory Activities)